

Top Secret

The Instructions

I have previously delivered instructions, at the conclusion of the battle in eastern part of SIANGYUNG, which consisted of six principal articles and in which the principle of commanding our army thereafter to be followed was clearly stated. Since then, each of the army corps has encouraged military training, intensified anew their fighting power. Again, by exercising the strong power characteristic of their own in the wilderness of KIANGSI and HUNAN, they have distinguished themselves; they have achieved the task of securing stability within the fields of campaign by manifesting the true value of the Imperial army in guarding their fields of operations.

However, if we reflect upon ourselves about the actual conditions within the military circle, further efforts should be required to maintain military discipline and public manners. Again, in view of the fact that there are many things which are left to be accomplished in realizing my belief "to overthrow Chiang's power and love people", and to amplify such belief, I earnestly request for unreserved cooperation of officers and men in attaining such end.

(1) The lax military discipline is mostly due to indiscretions on the side of leaders, or due to the lowering of standard in their quality, and as such to the insufficiency of their power to perform

Military duties. Therefore, in view of the importance of their grave responsibilities, they should hereafter do everything within their power to set a fair and just example and to overcome environmental difficulties. It is necessary, on the other hand, to enforce the principle of paying tribute to those who are worthy of praise and punish those who deserve punishment without fail; to aim drastic renovation of military discipline, and especially elevate at all cost the commanding ability of lower class leaders; thus awkening them to the pride of being commanders as well as to protect their status, and consistently seek to attain a perfect unity by iron will of superiors and subordinates.

(II) There still remains among us some whose misconducts as burning civilian houses to no purpose irrespective of tactics or guard, plun*g*ing peaceful people and committing violence over them regardless of the existence of their hostilities in cooperation with bandits.

The real aim of the "holy war" lies in soothing peaceful people, rehabilitate their private enterprise and by relieving people who have suffered from long years of looting by bandits, and thereby accomplishing actual results of having those people truly respect the Imperial army.

Although the establishment of a new central government is near at hand, it is rather difficult to expect a pro-Japanese cooperation of Chinese forces and civilians who have been implanted with ideas of

contempt for Japan. What is more, we cannot, in the final analysis, look forward to carry out the aim of "holy war", unless such acts as the disregarding of morality, the interposing estrangement in people's minds are to be improved thoroughly. In view of the pressing need to seek an accord between political move and strategic move, we, each one of us, must act righteously with strict attitude taking, in detail, the present situation into serious consideration; and it should definitely be remembered that the object or the true enemy of this war is, to the end, that atrocious power antagonistic to Japan.

Since the outbreak of this holy war, three years have already elapsed, and the Chinese expeditionary force was organized. We saw the drastic change in international situation, and though Chiang's force is facing a steady road to ruin, the task to establish a new East Asia is very far from being accomplished and filled with many difficulties.

In this connection, therefore, the mission of our Imperial army is becoming more important as the time passes. Hence I earnestly desire that the whole army will devote its unreserved energies, in obedience to my wishes often expressed before you, in order to achieve the object of this war.

On this 12th day of November, 1939.

OKUMURA, Neiji;

Commander of the 11th army

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupied the post of staff of the 11th Army, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 4 sheets and entitled "Instructions" is a document compiled and issued by the Japanese Government (the 11th Army Headquarters).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 27th day of February, 1947

/S/ AMANO, Seiichi. (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: /S/ MORIYAMA, Toshio. (seal)

訓

示

義ニ義東倉戦ノ終局ニ方リ裏綱六箇條ヲ訓示シ軍向後ノ統率方針ヲ明示
セリ爾來隸下各兵團ハ兵馬ヲ練リ戦力ヲ更張シ瀟湘ノ騎ニ天々擇将ノ精
強ヲ發揮シニ號々タル戦績ヲ貽シ又作戦地域内ノ營備ニ完璧ノ虞候ヲ顯
現シテ稽保安定ノ實績ヲ收メタリ

然レトそ此閑省ミテ軍内ノ實相ニ及ヘハ軍紀風紀ノ振懶ニ一段ノ努力ヲ
要スルモノアリ又國再興民ノ予ノ信念ニ對シ尙未タ違セサルモノ多キニ
鑑ミ或ニ之ヲ歎行シ將兵一體之力具現ニ遐邇セントラ要領ス
一靈紀風紀弛緩ノ原因ヲ察スルニ幹部ノ舉措自肅ヲ缺キ若クハ警寢ノ儀
下ニ依リ共ニ職責ノ遂行十全ナラサルニ起因スルモノ少シトセス宣シ
ク其重大ナル責務ニ鑑ミ公明正大常ニ身ヲ以テ垂範シ環境ヲ克服シテ
萬濶憾ナキヲ期セシメ他面信賞必罰ヲ勵行シ抜本塞源軍紀風紀ノ刷新
ヲ計リ且萬難ヲ排シテ特ニ下級幹部ノ統率能力ヲ向上シ指揮官タルノ
矜持ヲ自覺セシムルト共ニ之カ地位ヲ擁護シ上下一貫鐵石ノ團結ヲ完
成セシコトヲ期スルヲ要ス

二

作戦ト警備トヲ間ハス従ニ民家ヲ焚キ敵性ノ有無ニ拘ラス兵罷ト共ニ良民ヲ害ヒ掠奪暴行等ノ非行ヲ敢テスルモノ尙未タ跡ヲ過タス

聖戰ノ眞義ハ良民ヲ綏撫シ民業ヲ復興セシメ積年兵燹ノ劫掠ニ苦惱セル民衆ヲシテ衷心皇章ヲ敬慕セシムルノ實績ヲ舉クルニ存ス

今ヤ新中央政権ノ樹立近キニアリト雖モ抗日ニ培ハレタル支那軍民ノ新日提携ハ遼ニ之ヲ期待シ難ク而モ進止道義ニ反シ民心ヲ乖離セシメントスル此ノ種行爲ノ徹底的ニ改メラレサル恨リ誣惑ノ目的完遂ハ遠ニ之ヲ庶幾スヘカラス、政敵兩略ノ一致ヲ圖ルノ要切ナルニ方リ具ニ刻下ノ事態ヲ懸観シテ峻威ナル指導ヲ加ヘ秋毫苟モ犯サシメス征戰ノ對象ハ飽々迄暴戾ナル抗日勢力ノミニ存スルコトヲ銘肝セシムルヲ要

ス

惟フニ強敵已ニ三週年泰ニ支那派遣軍編成セラレ國際ノ情勢又激變シテ蔣宣ハ喪亡消落ノ一途ヲ辿リツツアリト雖モ新東亞建設ノ前途ハ尙極メテ遺憾多難ニシテ此間ニ處スル軍ノ使命愈々重キヲ加フルノ秋宜シク慶次訓示スル所アリシ予ノ意ヲ體シ舉宣一致心力ヲ傾倒シテ克ク出帥ノ目

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1943年十一月十二日

第一軍司令官
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文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書
自分ハ當時第十一軍參謀ノ職ニ居リシ者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル
本語ニ依ツテ警ワレ四枚ヨリ成ル訓示ト題ヘル書類ハ昭和十四年十一月
十二日ニ第十一軍司令部ニ於テ作成セラレタル文書ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月二十七日 於東京

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王

一

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人

森

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